



Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

Volume 10, Number 2

1990 Census

1990 Public Law Data

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 data for all states and the nation. The legislative redistricting data, which are required by

law to be delivered to every state by April 1, 1991, provide total population and counts by race: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Other. The same counts are shown for persons of Hispanic origin and for persons not of Hispanic origin, both by race. All of the data are cross tabulated for persons 18 years old and over. Counts for Housing Units are also provided in the Public Law data.

All states and the District of Columbia will receive the P.L. data for the following geographic areas: state, county, minor civil division/census county division, place, census tract/block numbering area, block group and block, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas where applicable. States, including Utah, that chose to participate in the Voting District Program will also receive these data for each voting district.

This information is available on computer tape, tape cartridge, compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), and in printout form. No printed reports will be issued from the redistricting data files. Information can also be extracted onto floppy disk.

P.L. Data for Utah

The Public Law data for the State of Utah was released in early March. Table 1 provides population by race and Hispanic origin for 1980 and 1990 for Utah. Between 1980 and 1990, the total population of Utah grew by 17.9 percent. Of the racial groups,

the Asian or Pacific Islander group had the greatest growth rate between 1980 and 1990 at 121.4 percent. The other two main racial groups--Black and American Indian & Eskimo or Aleut--had growth rates of 25.5 percent and 26.1 percent, respectively. The Hispanic origin ethnic group grew by 40.3 percent between 1980 and 1990. The White population and Other category grew less than the other groups, at 16.9 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively.

Tables 2 and 3 provide population by race and Hispanic origin for counties and for the 50 largest cities in Utah, ranked by total population size.

For additional information about the Utah 1990 Census redistricting numbers, please contact the Utah State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

In This Issue

	<u>Page</u>
o Public Law 94-171 Data from the 1990 Census	1-4
o 1990 Metro Area Populations	5-6
o Special Studies from the Census Bureau	7
o 1989 & 1990 County Population Estimates	7-8
o Utah & U.S. Consumer Sentiment	9
o State of Utah Economic and Revenue Estimates	10-11

Table 2
1990 County Population by Race

Population Rank	County	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other Race	Hispanic Origin*
24	Beaver County	4,765	4,647	5	39	19	55	120
7	Box Elder County	36,485	34,733	19	391	409	933	1,610
5	Cache County	70,183	66,551	217	547	1,910	958	1,780
11	Carbon County	20,228	19,060	62	150	116	840	2,247
29	Daggett County	690	674	0	9	5	2	15
3	Davis County	187,941	178,391	2,355	1,114	3,263	2,818	7,275
15	Duchesne County	12,645	11,807	10	664	39	125	350
18	Emery County	10,332	10,127	4	44	36	121	219
25	Garfield County	3,980	3,890	1	73	8	8	35
20	Grand County	6,620	6,341	7	203	24	45	291
10	Iron County	20,789	19,922	43	635	98	91	382
21	Juab County	5,817	5,680	2	85	10	40	73
23	Kane County	5,169	5,032	5	77	25	30	101
17	Millard County	11,333	10,798	2	184	105	244	402
22	Morgan County	5,528	5,462	7	8	15	36	78
28	Piute County	1,277	1,267	0	9	1	0	15
27	Rich County	1,725	1,704	1	1	6	13	21
1	Salt Lake County	725,956	675,141	5,663	6,111	20,035	19,006	43,647
16	San Juan County	12,621	5,501	11	6,859	40	210	440
12	Sanpete County	16,259	15,539	11	131	246	332	560
14	Sevier County	15,431	14,982	6	318	27	98	289
13	Summit County	15,518	15,304	18	66	78	52	326
8	Tooele County	26,601	24,347	228	391	205	1,430	2,960
9	Uintah County	22,211	19,537	9	2,335	82	248	691
2	Utah County	263,590	253,596	374	1,913	3,958	3,749	8,488
19	Wasatch County	10,089	9,937	3	68	19	62	253
6	Washington County	48,560	47,202	66	706	290	296	862
26	Wayne County	2,177	2,123	1	40	2	11	25
4	Weber County	158,330	146,550	2,446	1,112	2,300	5,922	11,042
	STATE TOTAL	1,722,850	1,615,845	11,576	24,283	33,371	37,775	84,597

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

THESE POPULATION COUNTS ARE SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE CORRECTION FOR UNDERCOUNT OR OVERCOUNT. THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE IS CONSIDERING WHETHER TO CORRECT THESE COUNTS AND WILL PUBLISH CORRECTED COUNTS, IF ANY, NOT LATER THAN JULY 15, 1991.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 3
1990 Population by Race
For 50 Largest Cities

Population Rank	City	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other Race	Hispanic Origin*
1	Salt Lake City	159,936	139,177	2,752	2,541	7,566	7,900	15,508
2	West Valley City	86,976	79,016	737	957	3,446	2,820	6,212
3	Provo	86,835	81,683	229	929	2,374	1,620	3,623
4	Sandy City	75,058	72,846	140	232	1,271	569	1,906
5	Orem	67,561	65,121	88	534	1,041	777	2,040
6	Ogden	63,909	55,885	1,741	687	1,123	4,473	7,669
7	West Jordan	42,892	40,324	121	272	825	1,350	2,784
8	Layton	41,784	38,727	864	278	965	950	2,350
9	Bountiful	36,659	36,012	35	100	347	165	588
10	Logan	32,762	29,933	193	412	1,673	551	1,027
11	Murray	31,282	29,968	205	170	463	476	1,325
12	St George	28,502	27,586	52	464	200	200	579
13	Roy	24,603	23,254	237	128	425	559	1,290
14	Clearfield	21,435	18,368	984	373	863	847	1,778
15	American Fork	15,696	15,334	8	66	121	167	376
16	Brigham City	15,644	14,822	11	261	143	407	783
17	Kaysville	13,961	13,695	12	46	124	84	274
18	Springville	13,950	13,678	10	99	81	82	258
19	Tooele	13,887	12,981	50	154	120	582	1,564
20	Pleasant Grove	13,476	13,218	11	45	60	142	330
21	Cedar City	13,443	12,824	39	458	74	48	236
22	South Jordan	12,220	11,977	7	23	105	108	252
23	South Ogden	12,105	11,528	101	45	219	212	417
24	Midvale	11,886	10,345	46	144	460	891	1,818
25	North Ogden	11,668	11,418	23	42	113	72	212
26	Centerville	11,500	11,321	9	30	90	50	160
27	Spanish Fork	11,272	11,108	1	46	28	89	247
28	Riverton	11,261	11,050	8	15	65	123	315
29	South Salt Lake	10,129	8,915	134	233	349	498	981
30	Payson	9,510	9,186	3	31	25	265	400
31	Farmington	9,028	8,885	23	22	60	38	135
32	Price	8,712	8,020	33	103	75	481	899
33	Lehi	8,475	8,285	6	41	83	60	163
34	Washington Terrace	8,189	7,662	190	56	108	173	418
35	Clinton	7,945	7,503	52	20	155	215	463
36	Draper	7,257	6,574	224	97	102	260	557
37	Vernal	6,644	6,299	6	165	44	130	264
38	North Salt Lake	6,474	6,301	11	26	66	70	192
39	Riverdale	6,419	6,023	98	43	115	140	262
40	Richfield	5,593	5,374	1	197	3	18	76
41	Smithfield	5,566	5,426	0	12	41	87	156
42	Woods Cross	5,384	5,237	6	53	61	27	116
43	Sunset	5,128	4,794	62	20	134	118	420
44	Highland	5,002	4,956	5	8	20	13	60
45	Hyrum	4,829	4,654	8	62	48	57	175
46	Heber	4,782	4,719	1	32	5	25	122
47	Syracuse	4,658	4,510	14	17	73	44	158
48	Grantsville	4,500	4,330	5	59	19	87	216
49	West Bountiful	4,477	4,417	1	7	38	14	86
50	Park City	4,468	4,378	12	23	40	15	123

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

THESE POPULATION COUNTS ARE SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE CORRECTION FOR UNDERCOUNT OR OVERCOUNT. THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE IS CONSIDERING WHETHER TO CORRECT THESE COUNTS AND WILL PUBLISH CORRECTED COUNTS, IF ANY, NOT LATER THAN JULY 15, 1991.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1990 Metropolitan Statistical Area Populations

According to final 1990 Census figures, there are 39 metropolitan areas in the United States with populations of at least one million. The 39 areas, one of which is the Salt Lake-Ogden MSA, have a combined population of 124.8 million, or 50.2 percent of the total U.S. population. The 1950 Census showed only 14 metropolitan areas having populations of at least one million, and their combined population was only 30 percent of the national total at 45 million. The 1990 Census statistics on Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) were recently released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Table 4 provides 1990 populations for the MSAs with over one million persons. Population change from 1980 to 1990 is also shown in this table.

Metropolitan Definition

Metropolitan statistical areas are generally thought of as large population centers, along with surrounding communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration in that population center. Each metropolitan statistical area has one or more central counties, containing the area's main population concentration. Metropolitan areas follow county boundaries and can cross state lines. For an area to be classified as a metropolitan statistical area, it must also contain at least one central city. As is shown in Table 4, the titles of many MSAs contain up to three central city names, as well as the names of each state into which the MSA extends.

According to the definition provided by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), areas qualifying for recognition as metropolitan statistical areas have either a city with a population of at least 50,000, or a Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan area population of at least 100,000.

The criteria used for defining metropolitan statistical areas have been revised several times. The last major change occurred in 1983 after review of the 1980 Census data. Prior to 1983, metropolitan areas were called Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs). The acronym has since changed to MSA for Metropolitan Statistical Area. After detailed results of the 1990 Census become available, OMB plans to issue revised definitions of all metropolitan areas by June 30, 1992.

In metropolitan areas with over one million population, the term Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) is used if the area meets certain specified requirements. The metropolitan areas within the CMSAs are termed Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). An example of a CMSA is the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA, which consists of twelve PMSAs.

Utah's MSAs

Utah has two metropolitan areas. The first and largest is the Salt Lake-Ogden MSA. This area includes Weber, Davis, and Salt Lake counties. According to the 1990 Census, the Salt Lake-Ogden MSA is the 38th largest in the country with a population of 1,072,227. Of the metropolitan areas with populations of one million or more, the Salt Lake-Ogden MSA was the 16th fastest growing during the 1980s. Prior to revisions made in 1983, Tooele County was also part of the Salt Lake-Ogden MSA.

The other metropolitan area in Utah is the Provo-Orem MSA, which includes all of Utah County. The 1990 Census showed the Provo-Orem MSA having a population of 263,590, ranking it 128th in the nation. Residents of these two MSAs are considered to be the metropolitan population of the state. All other residents are the nonmetropolitan population.

The Nation's MSAs

According to the 1990 Census, the United States has 284 metropolitan areas. The 1990 Census shows that the U.S. population living in metropolitan areas totals 192,725,741, an increase of 11.6 percent since the 1980 Census. Currently, 77.5 percent of the U.S. population lives in metropolitan areas. This compares with 76.2 percent in 1980. Ninety percent of the nation's growth in the 1980s occurred in metropolitan areas. The five largest MSAs in the U.S. are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, and Philadelphia.

Additional information pertaining to MSAs can be found in the Census Press Release CB91-66 released in February 1991. Copies of the release can be obtained by calling (801) 538-1036.

Table 4
Population of Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Over One Million Persons
1980 and 1990

Metropolitan Statistical Area	April 1, 1990 Census	April 1, 1980 Census	Change, 1980-90	
			Number	Percent
1 New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	18,087,251	17,539,532	547,719	3.1%
2 Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA	14,531,529	11,497,549	3,033,980	26.4%
3 Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	8,065,633	7,937,290	128,343	1.6%
4 San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	6,253,311	5,367,900	885,411	16.5%
5 Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	5,899,345	5,680,509	218,836	3.9%
6 Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA	4,665,236	4,752,764	(87,528)	-1.8%
7 Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	4,171,643	3,971,792	199,851	5.0%
8 Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	3,923,574	3,250,921	672,653	20.7%
9 Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	3,885,415	2,930,568	954,847	32.6%
10 Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	3,711,043	3,099,942	611,101	19.7%
11 Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	3,192,582	2,643,766	548,816	20.8%
12 Atlanta, GA MSA	2,833,511	2,138,136	695,375	32.5%
13 Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA	2,759,823	2,834,062	(74,239)	-2.6%
14 Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA	2,559,164	2,093,285	465,879	22.3%
15 San Diego, CA MSA	2,498,016	1,861,846	636,170	34.2%
16 Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	2,464,124	2,137,133	326,991	15.3%
17 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	2,444,099	2,376,968	67,131	2.8%
18 Baltimore, MD MSA	2,382,172	2,199,497	182,675	8.3%
19 Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	2,242,798	2,423,311	(180,513)	-7.4%
20 Phoenix, AZ MSA	2,122,101	1,509,175	612,926	40.6%
21 Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	2,067,959	1,613,600	454,359	28.2%
22 Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA	1,848,319	1,618,461	229,858	14.2%
23 Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	1,744,124	1,660,257	83,867	5.1%
24 Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	1,607,183	1,570,152	37,031	2.4%
25 Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	1,566,280	1,433,464	132,816	9.3%
26 Sacramento, CA MSA	1,481,102	1,099,814	381,288	34.7%
27 Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA	1,477,895	1,297,977	179,918	13.9%
28 Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	1,396,107	1,160,311	235,796	20.3%
29 Columbus, OH MSA	1,377,419	1,243,827	133,592	10.7%
30 San Antonio, TX MSA	1,302,099	1,072,125	229,974	21.5%
31 Indianapolis, IN MSA	1,249,822	1,166,575	83,247	7.1%
32 New Orleans, LA MSA	1,238,816	1,256,668	(17,852)	-1.4%
33 Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	1,189,288	1,242,826	(53,538)	-4.3%
34 Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	1,162,093	971,447	190,646	19.6%
35 Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	1,141,510	1,083,139	58,371	5.4%
36 Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	1,085,837	1,013,508	72,329	7.1%
37 Orlando, FL MSA	1,072,748	699,904	372,844	53.3%
38 Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	1,072,227	910,222	162,005	17.8%
39 Rochester, NY MSA	1,002,410	971,230	31,180	3.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Press Release CB91-66, Feb. 21, 1991.

Census Bureau Special Studies: Current Population Reports, P-23

- * *Studies in Marriage and the Family* (No. 162)
- * *Work and Family Patterns of American Women* (No. 165)
- * *Child Support and Alimony: 1987* (No. 167)
- * *Studies in the Measurement of Voter Turnout* (No. 168)
- * *Studies in Household and Family Formation* (No. 169)
- * *Computer Use in the United States* (No. 171)

1989 and 1990 County Population Estimates

According to the estimates from the Population Estimates Committee, the population of Utah reached 1,729,000 as of July 1, 1990, which represents an increase of 24,000, or 1.4 percent over the revised 1989 figure of 1,705,000. This is the largest percent increase in the last six years. Utah's estimate includes a natural increase of 26,619 persons, and an implied net out-migration of almost 1,900.

The April 1, 1990 Census yielded a count of 1,722,850 people in the State of Utah. A July 1, 1990 estimate was then prepared by the Population Estimates Committee. It might be asked why a population estimate was prepared during a Census year. There were two main reasons for producing this estimate: 1) to maintain a comparable time series (intercensal estimates are centered on July 1 of each year); and 2) to examine population changes in the past year (1989-90).

Natural Increase

Natural increase, which is the measure of births minus deaths, was the second lowest number since 1976. The period from July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990, showed both births and deaths staying fairly constant compared to the previous year. Births for the fiscal year 1990 totalled 35,569 and deaths totalled 8,950.

Migration

Utah experienced substantial employment growth during 1989-90, and it is often assumed that given this increase, Utah should be experiencing a net in-migration of population. This is not the case for the past year. While there has been a dramatic decrease in net out-migration (from 6,300 in 1989 to 1,900 in 1990), there has still been net out-migration in the state in the past year.

It is also important to note that while there has been a substantial decrease in the net out-migration for the state, this positive change carries over to only a very few counties. Only nine counties experienced

any net in-migration in the last year, and of these only five experienced more than a net increase of 60 people. The significance of this is that population growth resulting from migration can mainly be imputed to three counties: Summit, Utah, and Washington. While the net out-migration is expected to decline further this year, it must be noted that the state-level positive changes do not necessarily translate into county changes of the same magnitude.

County Population

Table 5 displays, county by county, the revised 1989 and preliminary 1990 population estimates, along with the natural increase and implied net migration resulting from these estimates.

Thirteen counties in Utah gained population in the last year. Nine counties declined in population, and seven counties had no appreciable change in population over the last year. Most of Utah's population increase occurred in two counties: Salt Lake (9,000) and Utah (8,000). These two counties accounted for over 70 percent of the state's increase in 1990. Daggett County had the largest growth rate for the year (7.7 percent), however because of Daggett County's size, the actual increase was only 50 people. Washington and Summit counties tied for second fastest growth in the state, with 4 percent each, followed by Utah and Iron counties, with 3.1 and 2.5 percent respectively.

Intercensal Population Estimates for the 1980s

The Population Estimates Committee is in the process of preparing a revised set of intercensal estimates for the 1980s based on the 1990 Census counts. This process will take a number of months, and will make use of detailed Census data as it becomes available. It is possible that when the set of estimates is completed, the 1989 estimate may be slightly different, but no significant changes are expected.

Table 5
Revised 1989 and Preliminary 1990 July 1 Population Estimates
By County

County	1989 Revised Estimate	1990 Natural Increase	Net Migration	1990 Preliminary Estimate	Rounded		1989-90 Growth Rate
					1989 Revised Estimate	1990 Preliminary Estimate	
Beaver	4,774	25	(27)	4,772	4,750	4,750	0.0%
Box Elder	36,472	497	(476)	36,493	36,500	36,500	0.0%
Cache	69,182	1,326	11	70,519	69,200	70,500	1.9%
Carbon	20,415	152	(392)	20,175	20,400	20,200	-1.0%
Daggett	649	8	47	704	650	700	7.7%
Davis	185,925	3,164	(619)	188,470	186,000	188,000	1.1%
Duchesne	12,773	169	(340)	12,602	12,800	12,600	-1.6%
Emery	10,438	113	(253)	10,298	10,400	10,300	-1.0%
Garfield	4,000	32	(64)	3,968	4,000	3,950	-1.3%
Grand	6,700	45	(150)	6,595	6,700	6,600	-1.5%
Iron	20,425	312	173	20,910	20,400	20,900	2.5%
Juab	5,887	40	(131)	5,796	5,900	5,800	-1.7%
Kane	5,221	53	(122)	5,152	5,200	5,150	-1.0%
Millard	11,338	127	(141)	11,324	11,300	11,300	0.0%
Morgan	5,433	66	59	5,558	5,450	5,550	1.8%
Piute	1,307	4	(48)	1,263	1,300	1,250	-3.8%
Rich	1,741	30	(44)	1,727	1,750	1,750	0.0%
Salt Lake	719,255	10,842	(1,933)	728,164	719,000	728,000	1.3%
San Juan	12,618	190	(191)	12,617	12,600	12,600	0.0%
Sanpete	15,998	156	182	16,336	16,000	16,300	1.9%
Sevier	15,421	123	(118)	15,426	15,400	15,400	0.0%
Summit	15,053	199	433	15,685	15,100	15,700	4.0%
Tooele	26,434	292	(58)	26,668	26,400	26,700	1.1%
Uintah	22,163	307	(250)	22,220	22,200	22,200	0.0%
Utah	257,912	5,595	2,153	265,660	258,000	266,000	3.1%
Wasatch	9,978	128	14	10,120	10,000	10,100	1.0%
Washington	47,159	576	1,326	49,061	47,200	49,100	4.0%
Wayne	2,204	16	(56)	2,164	2,200	2,150	-2.3%
Weber	157,510	2,032	(835)	158,707	158,000	159,000	0.6%
	1,704,385	26,619	(1,853)	1,729,151	1,705,000 *	1,729,000 *	1.4%

* Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

State of Utah Economic Forecasts

Consumer Sentiment Index

After the United States' success in the war with Iraq, Consumer Sentiment, both in Utah and the U.S., improved in January. Between October 1990 and January 1991, the U.S. consumers' view of the United States increased by 2.9 points. Utahns' view of the U.S. economy improved considerably, increasing by 7.5. Utahns' view of Utah witnessed the greatest improvement though, rising 8.1 points from 66.9 in October to 75.0 in January.

Utah's Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS) fell almost 20 points in the October 1990 survey, mostly due to higher gasoline prices and the threat of war in the Persian Gulf. The index, which peaked at 89.1 in January of 1990, slid to 87.9 and 86.1 respectively in April and July. The index then dropped 19.2 points to 66.9 in October. (See Figure 1)

The Utah ICS has been higher than the U.S. index in the last two sentiment surveys, indicating that Utahns have greater confidence in wages and employment in Utah, relative to the rest of the U.S.

The Index of Consumer Sentiment for Utah is performed by the University of Utah's Survey Research Bureau. The Utah ICS is based on telephone interviews with 402 randomly selected Utah residents. The U.S. Consumer Sentiment Index (CSI) is based on a survey conducted nationally by the University of Michigan.

Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators

Economic assumptions and revenue estimates for February of 1991 are presented in Tables 6 and 7. Unrestricted revenue estimates are developed quarterly by the State Tax Commission and the Office of Planning and Budget. Updated economic assumptions and revenue estimates will be forthcoming in May 1991.

If you would like updated indicators, contact the Demographic and Economic Analysis section at (801) 538-1036.

Figure 1
Utah and U.S. Consumer Sentiment Index

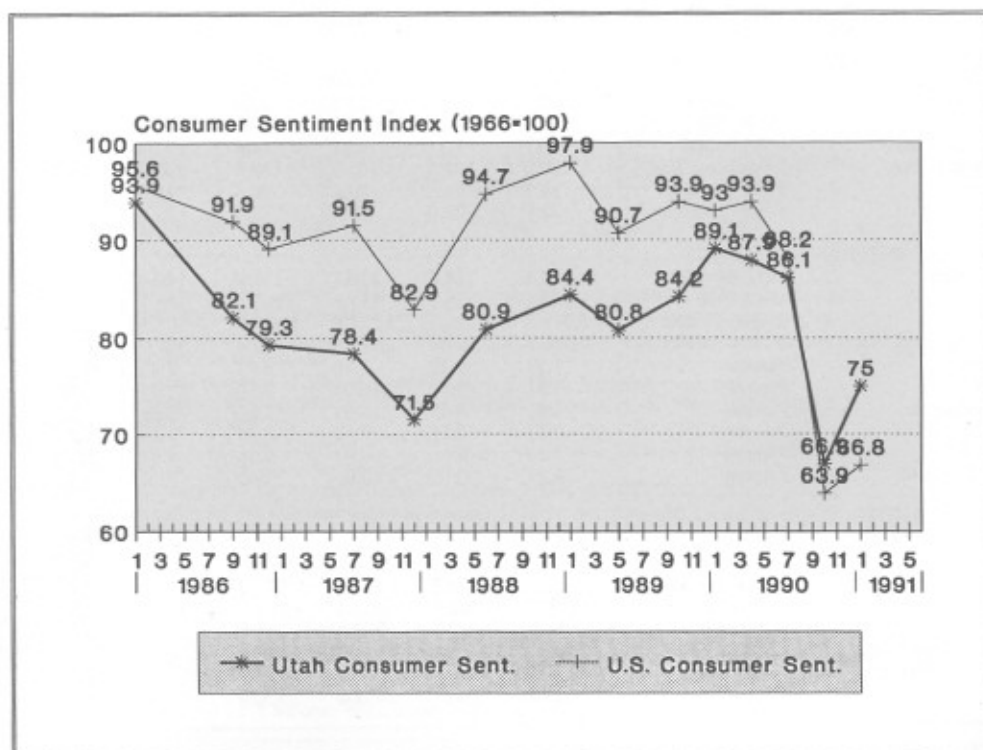


Table 6
Utah and the United States
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators
February 1991

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1988 Actual	1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Estimate	1992 Estimate	% CH 88-89	% CH 89-90	% CH 90-91	% CHG 91-92
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Gross National Product	Billion Dollars	4,873.7	5,200.8	5,463.0	5,733.2	6,074.9	6.7	5.0	4.9	6.0
U.S. Real Gross National Product	Billion 1982\$	4,016.8	4,117.7	4,155.8	4,231.6	4,352.7	2.5	0.9	1.8	2.9
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1982\$	2,606.5	2,656.8	2,682.2	2,700.7	2,770.8	1.9	1.0	0.7	2.6
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1982\$	487.2	506.1	513.9	518.7	549.0	3.9	1.5	0.9	5.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1982\$	260.6	256.3	258.6	269.6	252.1	(1.7)	0.9	4.3	(6.5)
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1982\$	534.7	593.3	630.3	659.6	695.1	11.0	6.2	4.6	5.4
U.S. Industrial Production	1987=100	105.4	108.1	109.1	110.7	116.1	2.6	0.9	1.5	4.9
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	18.2	20.5	22.2	21.8	22.5	12.6	8.3	(1.8)	3.2
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	33.0	28.4	27.8	28.2	28.0	(13.9)	(2.0)	1.3	(0.8)
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	502.0	550.0	520.0	540.0	560.0	9.6	(5.5)	3.8	3.7
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.5	14.6	14.0	13.5	14.1	(5.8)	(4.1)	(3.6)	4.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.49	1.39	1.21	1.12	1.34	(6.7)	(12.9)	(7.4)	19.6
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	232.5	231.0	222.1	203.6	230.1	(0.6)	(3.9)	(8.3)	13.0
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	139.9	146.2	148.1	148.5	154.5	4.5	1.3	0.3	4.0
U.S. Final Priv. Domestic Sales	Billion Dollars	3,741.0	3,813.1	3,849.6	3,853.1	3,973.6	1.9	1.0	0.1	3.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	60.7	62.2	61.3	59.1	61.7	2.5	(1.4)	(3.6)	4.4
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	5.7	5.6	6.8	7.5	8.0	(1.8)	21.4	10.3	6.7
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	413.0	447.8	570.0	630.0	675.0	8.4	27.3	10.5	7.1
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	272.1	389.6	430.0	375.0	416.0	43.2	10.4	(12.8)	10.9
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	7,376	8,080	8,573	8,864	9,640	9.5	6.1	3.4	8.8
Utah Bus. Inv. & Utility Sales	Million Dollars	3,684	3,676	3,910	4,102	4,213	(0.2)	6.4	4.9	2.7
Utah Taxable Service Sales	Million Dollars	1,649	1,753	1,818	1,997	2,184	6.3	3.7	9.8	9.4
Utah Total Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	13,018	13,893	14,832	15,353	16,412	6.7	6.8	3.5	6.9
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Population	Millions	246.4	248.8	251.4	254.1	256.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	93.7	92.8	81.5	77.3	85.7	(1.0)	(12.2)	(5.2)	10.9
Utah Population	Thousands	1,685.0	1,704.0	1,729.0	1,755.0	1,780.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
Utah Migration	Thousands	(11.5)	(6.6)	(1.9)	(0.8)	(1.8)	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	76.2	82.9	82.5	80.0	85.7	8.8	(0.5)	(3.0)	7.1
PROFITS AND PRICES										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	316.7	307.7	310.0	331.7	340.3	(2.8)	0.7	7.0	2.6
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	14.7	18.0	22.7	20.0	19.0	21.9	26.5	(11.9)	(5.0)
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	95.4	95.5	97.3	99.9	102.8	0.1	1.9	2.7	2.9
U.S. Ave. Copper Cathode Price	\$ Per Pound	1.21	1.31	1.21	1.04	1.05	8.7	(7.6)	(14.0)	1.0
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	\$ Per Long Ton	109.0	107.3	105.9	102.0	103.0	(1.5)	(1.3)	(3.7)	1.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	14.2	18.6	23.2	20.5	19.5	31.0	24.5	(11.5)	(4.9)
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	22.9	22.0	23.2	23.0	23.6	(3.9)	5.5	(1.1)	2.9
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	118.3	124.0	130.7	135.8	140.8	4.8	5.4	3.9	3.7
U.S. GNP Implicit Deflator	1982=100	121.3	126.3	131.5	135.6	139.7	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.0
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,017.5	3,129.8	3,287.8	3,407.7	3,561.1	3.7	5.0	3.6	4.5
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (CPI)	Billion 82-84\$	2,550.7	2,524.0	2,515.5	2,509.4	2,529.2	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)	0.8
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	7.57	9.22	8.10	6.95	7.85	21.8	(12.1)	(14.2)	12.9
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	9.31	10.87	10.01	9.79	10.37	16.8	(7.9)	(2.2)	5.9
U.S. Prime Less CPI Inflation	Percent	5.21	6.05	4.61	5.89	6.69	16.2	(23.9)	27.8	13.6
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	6.67	8.11	7.49	6.34	7.24	21.6	(7.6)	(15.4)	14.2
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.96	8.45	8.61	8.38	8.87	(5.7)	1.9	(2.7)	5.8
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	9.29	10.12	10.00	9.40	9.70	8.9	(1.2)	(6.0)	3.2
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME										
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	105.53	108.41	110.33	110.42	111.99	2.7	1.8	0.1	1.4
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	23,037	23,736	24,492	25,167	26,161	3.0	3.2	2.8	4.0
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,431.1	2,573.2	2,702.2	2,778.9	2,929.8	5.8	5.0	2.8	5.4
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,058.7	4,368.1	4,618.4	4,783.1	5,076.4	7.6	5.7	3.6	6.1
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	660.1	691.2	722.8	744.5	774.2	4.7	4.6	3.0	4.0
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	18,590	19,022	19,622	20,282	20,957	2.3	3.2	3.4	3.3
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	12,271	13,148	14,183	15,100	16,225	7.1	7.9	6.5	7.5
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	20,674	22,327	24,000	25,550	27,480	8.0	7.5	6.5	7.6

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget and Utah State Tax Commission.

Table 7
Revenue Comparisons for FY89-92
Modified Accrual Basis
(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY89 ACTUAL	FY90 ACTUAL	CHANGE	% CHG	FY91 (FEB. 91 ESTIMATE)	CHANGE	% CHG	FY92 (FEB. 91 ESTIMATE)	CHANGE	% CHG
GENERAL FUND										
SALES TAX (Net of Olympics)	666,943	708,234	41,291	6.19	732,000	23,766	3.36	760,000	28,000	3.83
LIQUOR PROFITS	15,984	16,602	618	3.87	16,000	(602)	-3.63	15,500	(500)	-3.13
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	26,406	30,020	3,614	13.69	29,000	(1,020)	-3.40	31,000	2,000	6.90
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	30,730	30,178	(552)	-1.80	30,000	(178)	-0.59	29,300	(700)	-2.33
OIL SEVERANCE TAX	23,198	24,707	1,509	6.50	24,000	(707)	-2.86	23,000	(1,000)	-4.17
METAL SEVERANCE TAX	4,936	5,389	453	9.18	7,100	1,711	31.75	7,100	0	0.00
INHERITANCE TAX	9,766	7,593	(2,173)	-22.25	6,000	(1,593)	-20.98	6,000	0	0.00
INVESTMENT INCOME	19,236	17,893	(1,343)	-6.98	13,500	(4,393)	-24.55	11,000	(2,500)	-18.52
OTHER	27,437	32,593	5,156	18.79	32,500	(93)	-0.29	22,500	(10,000)	-30.77
CIRCUIT BREAKER	(1,396)	(3,363)	(1,967)	140.90	(3,500)	(137)	4.07	(3,700)	(200)	5.71
SUBTOTAL	823,240	869,846	46,606	5.66	886,600	16,754	1.93	901,700	15,100	1.70
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND										
ADJSTD INC. TAX COLLECTIONS	615,156	682,366	67,210	10.93	727,000	44,634	6.54	780,000	53,000	7.29
INCOME TAX ACCRUALS	33,758	0	(33,758)	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
SEPT89 INCOME TAX CUT	0	(35,200)	(35,200)	NA	(36,800)	(1,600)	NA	(39,500)	(2,700)	NA
SEPT89 INC TAX CUT ACCRUAL	(12,400)	12,400	24,800	NA	0	(12,400)	NA	0	0	NA
FEDERAL BUDGET WINDFALL	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	4,100	4,100	NA
SUBTOTAL INCOME TAX	636,514	659,566	23,052	3.62	690,200	30,634	4.64	744,600	54,400	7.88
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	92,979	99,694	6,715	7.22	90,000	(9,694)	-9.72	95,000	5,000	5.56
PERMANENT FUND INTEREST	3,110	4,533	1,423	45.76	5,000	467	10.30	5,800	800	16.00
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	2,814	4,172	1,358	48.26	4,100	(72)	-1.73	4,200	100	2.44
OTHER	13,749	11,189	(2,560)	-18.62	9,300	(1,889)	-16.88	11,200	1,900	20.43
SUBTOTAL	749,166	779,154	29,988	4.00	798,600	19,446	2.50	860,800	62,200	7.79
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	1,572,406	1,649,000	76,594	4.87	1,685,200	36,200	2.20	1,762,500	77,300	4.59
TRANSPORTATION FUND										
MOTOR FUEL TAX	131,220	132,475	1,255	0.96	131,300	(1,175)	-0.89	132,000	700	0.53
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	29,305	29,092	(213)	-0.73	33,900	4,808	16.53	35,000	1,100	3.24
OTHER	36,891	38,685	1,794	4.86	39,800	1,115	2.88	41,000	1,200	3.02
SUBTOTAL	197,416	200,252	2,836	1.44	205,000	4,748	2.37	208,000	3,000	1.46
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	1,769,822	1,849,252	79,430	4.49	1,890,200	40,948	2.21	1,970,500	80,300	4.25
MINERAL LEASE ROYALTIES	48,763	31,009	(17,754)	-36.41	30,500	(509)	-1.64	28,300	(2,200)	-7.21
MINERAL LEASE BONUSES	2,037	3,932	1,895	93.03	3,900	(32)	-0.81	3,600	(300)	-7.69
GRAND TOTAL	1,820,622	1,884,193	63,571	3.49	1,924,600	40,407	2.14	2,002,400	77,800	4.04

- 1) Certain funds represent expenses incurred and revenues earned for a given year although such expenses and revenues were not actually paid or received in cash. For example, the FY89 income tax includes \$27.8 million from an overwithholding reserve AND \$5.958 million in undistributed rebate monies; whereas, FY88 income taxes were reduced by \$27.8 million for the reserve account and by \$77 million for income tax rebates.
- 2) The July 1988 special session reduced income taxes by 11.5%, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1988. Tax rates were cut by 5% and 1/3 of the federal deduction was restored. This amounted to \$35 and \$38MM respectively. $11.5\% = ((35+38)/635.3)$. A \$71MM rebate was also approved in the July88 session.
- 3) As a result of the September 1989 special session of the Legislature, FY90 income taxes were reduced a total of \$35.2 million or 5.7% $= (35.2/615.156)$. The components of this reduction include:
 - a) Income tax rates were cut across the board by 2%. The top rate was reduced from 7.35% to 7.2%. This will amount to a \$14 million reduction in FY90. However, since the cut was retroactive to January 1, 1989, the State will accrue an over-withholding liability of \$12.4 million for FY89.
 - b) FY90 income taxes were also reduced during the special session by \$21 million because the Legislature raised the deductibility of federal taxes, that could be claimed against state income taxes, from 33.3% to 50%.
 - c) FY90 income taxes were further reduced by \$3.5 million due to legislative action which increased the retirement exemption from \$6 thousand to \$7.5 thousand.
 - d) Income taxes were RAISED by \$3.3 million due to a legislative decision to start taxing state employee pensioners.
- 4) The general fund sales tax rate drops to 4.984375% from 5.09375% as of Jan. 1, 1990; or 2.15%. The overall rate drops to 5.0%, but 1/64ths of this goes to fund the winter olympics.
- 5) Federal deficit-reduction tax changes will impact Utah income, beer, liquor, cigarette, and gasoline revenues.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Utah Office of Planning and Budget.



Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
Utah Office of Planning and Budget
116 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Bulk Rate
U.S. Post
PAID
S.L.C., Utah
Permit 4621

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Brad Barber, Director, Demographic and Economic Analysis
Linda Smith, Contact Person, (801) 538-1036 and Editor, *Utah Data Guide*
Patty Frandsen, Data Center Program Coordinator
Natalie Gochnour, Economist
Jim Robson, Data Processing Coordinator
Lance Rovig, Economist, Economic and Revenue Forecasts
Jeanine Taylor, Economist, Population Estimates and Projections
Ross Reeve, Economist

DATA UPDATE (RECORDING): (801) 538-1900

The Demographic and Economic Analysis section (DEA) of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget provides economic and demographic data and analysis for the governor's office, state and local governments, state agencies, businesses and the public. DEA is also the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 33 SDC or BIDC affiliates listed below have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources. If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, call DEA at (801) 538-1036. All of the affiliates listed below are in Salt Lake City unless noted otherwise. All telephone area codes in Utah are 801.

State Data Center and State Business & Industry Data Center Network

Participating Agencies

Bureau of Econ. & Bus. Research, Frank Hachman, U of U,
(581-3353)
Dept. Community and Econ. Dev., Randy Rogers, (538-8715)
Department of Employment Security, Ken Jensen, (533-2372)

State Data Center Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory, Yun Kim, USU, (750-1231)
Bureau of Vital Records & Health Statistics, John Brockert,
(538-6186)
Utah Foundation, Bruce Bailey, (364-1837)
Utah League of Cities & Towns, Ken Bullock, (328-1601)
Utah Issues, Shirley Weathers, (521-2035)
Ute Tribe, Gertrude Tahgur, Office of Vital Statistics,
(722-5141)

Harold B. Lee Library, Beverly Norton, BYU, (378-4090)
Marriott Library, Doc. Div., Maxine Haggerty, U of U,
(581-8394)
Merrill Library, Doc. Dept., Karlo Mustonen, USU,
(750-2683)
Salt Lake City Library, Becky Butler, (363-5733)
Southern Utah University Library, Randall Christensen,
(586-7946)
State Library Div. of Utah, Doc. Sect., Lennis Anderson,
(466-5888)
Stewart Library, Art Carpenter, Documents Dept., WSU,
(626-6415)

Business and Industry Data Center Affiliates

Bear River AOG, Roger Jones, Logan, (752-7242)
Five County AOG, Richard Manwaring, St. George, (673-3548)
Mountainland AOG, Carl Johnson, Provo, (377-2262)
Six County AOG, Carvel Magleby, Richfield, (896-9222)
Southeastern AOG, Bill Howell, Price, (637-5444)
Uintah Basin AOG, Lauri Brummond, Roosevelt, (722-4518)
Wasatch Front Regional Council, Mick Crandall,
Bountiful, (292-4469)

Cache County Economic Dev., Bobbie Coray, Logan, (753-3631)
Economic Development Corp. of Utah, Teri Olsen, (328-8824)
Grand County Economic & Community Dev., Betty Stanton,
Moab, (259-6388)
Park City Chamber/Bureau, Gregg Goodwin,
Park City, (649-6100)
Utah Navajo Development Council, George Etsitty,
Blanding, (678-2285)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, Ed Harris, SUU Bus. Dept.,
Cedar City, (586-5405)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, Kathy Ricci, (581-7905)
Utah Valley Econ. Dev. Assoc., Richard Bradford,
Provo, (370-8100)
Vernal Area Chamber of Commerce, Ray Kier, Vernal, (789-1352)
Weber Economic Dev. Corp., Linda Pollock, Ogden, (627-1333)